

Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Stone Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Many Greeks in Athens want to fight Turkey, and some of them have gone so far as to begin to run in the opposite direction.

A striking illustration of one of the changes that have taken place in this country is the fact that a power of Cheyenne Indians has been trailing a band of white train robbers in the West. Probably the red men have overtaken the paleface outlaws by this time and caused them to meditate on the sometimes queer reversal of situations through the advancement of civilization.

Judge Pryor of New York decides that there is such a thing as verbal outrage, and that it need not necessarily be attended with physical force, and accordingly grants a woman's petition for a separation from her too verbal husband. With this precedent established there are likely to be petitions from the other half of the domestic establishment, for the ability for abusive verbosity is more largely developed on the part of the weaker than the other sex.

The experiment of putting a woman in charge of a part of the street cleaning work in Chicago pleases the sweepers. One of them said, through an interpreter, "We like the woman. She doesn't curse and swear at us. Men foreman drive us around like slaves and call us bad names. * * * She says, 'How do?' and other nice things, and then we do good work. She see it and say so. That make us feel good, and we work more." You can get better work even out of a dumb beast by being kind to him; much more out of a man, this woman's dealings with unpromising material abundantly show.

The latest report of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, covers the year ending June 30, 1896. In the schools and colleges, public and private, there were then enrolled 15,997,197 pupils—an increase in one year of 308,675. As only 1,831,828 of these were in private institutions, parochial and otherwise, the friends of public schools can contemplate the situation with composure. But the order of the day which may still be pressed upon the committee of the whole people as "urgent" is a steady improvement of our educational methods. The quantity looks handsome; the quality may be judged by the general character of our population.

Proportional representation is becoming a rather live question in this country. The more the people investigate the idea the more favorable it appears. What can be more just than the proposition that each party be represented in congress or elsewhere according to its voting strength. The present congress, for instance, is overwhelmingly Republican. Yet on the popular vote the Democrats polled within half a million as many votes as the Republicans. Therefore to properly represent the wishes of the people congress should be nearly a tie. The Populists, Silver Republicans, Prohibitionists, Nationalists and other suffragists would also have representation according to their proportion of the vote cast. Big majorities are always dangerous to political parties and therefore double dangerous to the welfare of the whole country. Every congress that has had a big party majority has made a bad record. Every congress that has had a small majority has done well. Proportional representation is bound to become a very live question, and that in the very near future.

When the victory of a party determines who shall be the governors of a people, an overruling Providence will sometimes make the political choice a fortunate one. The "available" man turns out to be a capable man. In more than one instance during the history of our country between 1860 and 1865, untold greatness developed where to human foresight promotion was only an expedient. High qualities are not suddenly created. They sleep, but God knows where they are. In a grand crisis they leap to light and men thoughtlessly say that circumstances made them. Abraham Lincoln, the Springfield lawyer, did not win by any one else's greatness, or the greatness of circumstances. He simply found his own when it was most needed. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, in his admirable critical essay, says of this remarkable man: "He was not fit to be President until he actually became President. He was fit then because, learning as he went, he found out how much there was to learn, and had still an infinite capacity for learning." It is this "capacity for learning" that has raised many a boy from a floor-sweeper to the headship of a firm, and fitted many an official novice for responsibilities which he never knew until he was forced to carry them.

The Prince of Monaco, who takes a lively interest in deep-sea researches, has been taking soundings between the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores. From a depth of more than twenty-nine hundred fathoms, a small boat, three miles and a quarter, his trap brought up a peculiar amphipod measuring nearly four and a third inches in length, with many smaller ones. It had been supposed, from the Challenger's submarine discoveries, that no such form of sea life could exist at a greater depth than twenty-seven hundred and fifty fathoms.

The old Arabian tales, of mischief done by evil spirits that had been confined in jars and vials, are full of meaning yet. A party of hoodlums in Windsor, Nova Scotia, released the demon imprisoned in a bottle of whisky. Result: half the town destroyed by fire, and three thousand persons made homeless.

"My mission in life," says a woman anarchist, "is to make the people discontented." That is mild anarchy. What she really wants is to drive them to murder and suicide.

"The only yearly in the world," is the subtitle of a little newspaper published by Eskimo schoolboys. Under the date of March 25th, the latest issue contains this informing announcement: "Bryan elected; the United States at war with Spain. Special dispatch: word comes by way of a ship."

They pretty nor frivolous," a typewriter who advertises, "the evidently proper under the direction of me."

FROM THE SHOULDER.

QUESTIONS SUGGESTED BY BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

The Ghost of International Bimetallism Leaves the Way Clear for the Democratic Party—Republican Hypocrisy Shown Up.

16. It is evident that the other European nations will not join in bimetallism so long as England uses her great influence against the double standard, and it is also evident that England will not abandon the gold standard without the consent of her financiers.

17. When the London bankers met on the 27th day of September and protested against bimetallism, they pledged themselves to secrecy.

18. A gold standard increases the demand for gold, and thus increases the purchasing power of an ounce of gold throughout the world. English financiers are, to a large extent, the owners of the bonds and mortgages which the American people must pay.

19. It is wise to allow the financiers to fasten the gold standard upon the United States, and thus increase the burden of our bonds and mortgages by increasing the purchasing power of our dollars?

20. Bimetallists contend that the purchasing power of an ounce of gold has been increased by legislation which gives to gold a monopoly of mint privileges.

21. Will Republicans deny this?

22. Bimetallists contend that every nation which goes to a gold standard increases the strain upon gold, and that the level of prices must continue to fall as we approach universal gold monometallism.

23. Will Republicans deny this?

24. Bimetallists contend that the gold price of silver has been lowered by legislation which closed the mints to silver and thus lessened the coinage demands for it.

25. Will the Republicans deny this proposition?

26. Bimetallists desire to lessen the purchasing power of an ounce of gold throughout the world by making silver a competitor with gold as a standard money.

27. Do Republicans deny that this is desirable?

28. Bimetallists contend that the free coinage of silver will raise the gold price of silver bullion by increasing the demand for it.

29. Do the Republicans deny that this will be the effect of free coinage?

30. Bimetallists contend that the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the rate of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, will bring gold and silver together and maintain the parity of the present legal ratio, and that the silver dollar will be the equal of a gold dollar wherever melted or coined, here or anywhere else in the world.

31. Since the failure of the commission to secure international bimetallism, have the Republicans any other plan for bringing gold and silver together?

32. Some of the Republican leaders said last year that there was gold in circulation to form the basis for a universal gold standard.

33. Does not the joy manifested by the Republicans over the gold in Klondike prove that there was not enough gold last year?

34. The Populist party in 1892 declared in favor of free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, and again last year declared for free coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of other nations.

35. Is it possible that any Populist can now be found who is willing to aid the Republicans to fasten the gold standard upon the United States?

36. A committee appointed by the Indianapolis conference of financiers is now preparing a plan for the retirement of the greenbacks. That plan will be submitted to congress this winter.

37. Will Mr. Hanna tell the people whether or not he favors the retirement of the greenbacks?

38. If Mr. Hanna favors the retirement of the greenbacks will he explain why the party did not ask for the retirement of the greenbacks in its last national platform?

39. Should the republican party attempt such a radical change in our currency system without first submitting the question to the people in a campaign?

40. Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance said that the republican party would keep in circulation all the silver and paper money now included in the currency of the country.

41. If Mr. Hanna is now in favor of redeeming the greenbacks, how does he reconcile his position with the promise of the president to keep in circulation all the silver and paper money now included in the currency of the country?

42. The populists have been defending the greenbacks for twenty years. Is it possible that any populist can be found who is willing to help the republicans to retire the greenbacks and substitute national bank notes?

43. The democratic party declared last year in favor of the arbitration of the difficulties arising between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees.

44. Does Mr. Hanna indorse that plank of the Chicago platform or oppose it?

45. The Chicago platform denounced government by injunction. recent events have vindicated that plank.

46. Does Mr. Hanna now indorse that plank of the Chicago platform or oppose it?

DEMOCRATIC SHOTS.

The state organizations of the democratic party are being strengthened because the gold bugs are leaving us.

The republicans can no longer work the international bimetallism dodge. The way to win is to organize.

In your congressional district well organized for the campaign of 1896? If it is not it is time to go to work now.

A democratic president will be inaugurated on March 4, 1901. Keep this in mind.

A democratic club should be at work in every precinct in the country.

The democratic party must prepare for another big victory in 1898.

Carter Harrison is now standing on the Chicago platform. He is accumulating wisdom.

To the Editor: Which, in your opinion, is the best democratic paper in the United States. Subscriber. Ans: The Chicago Dispatch is without doubt the best democratic paper in the United States.

Keep up the work of organization.

Ten persons can form an effective precinct club.

The tariff goes right on robbing the people.

Government by injunction must go.

The bankers are enjoying prosperity.

Watch the postal savings bank bill. If you don't it will furnish the crime of 1898.

The republicans are on the run.

There are still about sixteen hungry men to every job. That is the kind of 16 to 1 that we do not favor.

The democratic party is fighting monopoly in every form by the stand on the money question.

No compromise with the gold men who claim to be democrats.

Just because a politician stands on the platform is no reason why he should be allowed to stand on it. He should be able to give good reason why he stands on it.

SILVER'S OPPORTUNITY.

The republican president played safe game when he sent the bimetallism commission to Europe. He knew, as also knew Edward G. Wolcott, chairman of the commission, that there was no probability of England's consenting to an enlarged use of silver.

But in order to carry out the hypocritical policy of the St. Louis platform (a pledge made to fool silver Republicans and to catch the eye of McKinley) sent the commission on a wild goose chase and the people will have the pleasure of paying a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, to the sake of having the United States humiliated and ridiculed by England.

One square mile of London rules the world. In that little space the money power lies entrenched, creditors to miserable debtors, girdling the globe and on whom the sun never sets. With an income of \$700,000,000 a year in interest on the value of the gold money, and doubling the service rendered by the remaining metal increases the value of the favored money material. Gold has been thus favored, silver thus disinherited.

If gold had been demoted instead of silver, the latter would now be appreciating in value and the former depreciated. Equal treatment of both metals is demanded by the friends of the people, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be equal treatment and restore the parity.

UNDER THE BLACK FLAG.

The defeat of Hanna for the senate may have a far wider effect for good than is at first glance apparent.

His retirement from the upper house of congress is greatly to be desired, but if that is the effect it may cause the president to make his maker a cabinet officer. This would force the administration to run up the black flag of trust, and the republican party would then be compelled to fight under its true colors. No greater good thing could happen than that.

For years the people have been deceived by the false pretenses and the hypocrisy of this pretended party of reform. This has been true especially in regard to the matter of the currency, but gradually the disguises have been torn away, gradually the people have been forced to see the real nature of the republicans' stand upon the currency and the money question.

At last it looks as though the republican party would be forced to fight in the open and to wage its battle for greed, fraud and corruption under the black flag—Ex.

SCALE OF VALUATION.

Men able in the work for which they are educated and known seem so often in discussing money to be led more by mistaken policy than by economic fact, but even written history of law and economics is not conclusive.

To see things as they are is a talent to be acquired. One asks what brought about the fall of prices, then answers: "It is the legitimate and necessary result of our having made gold the money standard or scale of the valuation of property." This comes from considering money as a measure of value rather than as a tender for payments, a legal medium of exchange. It is a fact that we have practiced and threatened a great change in payments, even as great as in minting metals into "medium of exchange and measure of value," or old-time money.

But not allowing silver coin to act as a legal medium and making gold the money standard are two different things, though both might determine a different scale of valuation. The gold standard absolute would be far worse, for silver is still legal in some payments, and the present usage in others is not a matter of law but policy of administration.

No Chance to Use It.

A GREAT ARTIST GONE.

JOHN SARTAIN FLOURISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

His Engravings Known to All Lovers of the Beautiful—Born in London in 1808 and Came Here in 1830—His Best Production.

JOHN SARTAIN, the famous artist, engraver and etcher, died at the home of his daughter, Emily, in Philadelphia, the other day.

Mr. Sartain was 89 years old, and he passed out of life peacefully. The wonderful brain that accomplished and thought so much for the best part of a century simply came to a stop. News of his death has been almost as well known as his work in America. Mr. Sartain's life comprised three generations of art, and saw the birth of a fourth. He was engraver par excellence, and some of the works of his hands are familiar to every one who has looked into the windows of picture stores and to many who have never been off the farms they were born upon. He was born in London in 1808. His boyhood's years were spent in the service of a London pyrotechnist, and in following that occupation he met and knew many of the actors that were famous seventy-five or eighty years ago in England and America. At 14 he began to learn engraving, and at the end of a year he was so proficient that he was intrusted with most important work. He became exceedingly adept in the practice of mezzotint, and brought that art to the United States in 1830, when he came hither with his bride. In 1843 Mr. Sartain bought out Campbell's Foreign Seal-Monthly Magazine and turned editor. Meanwhile he continued his profession of engraving and maintained a home for working girls and a great building for the operation of trade schools in which Hebrew boys may be taught useful and scientific trades and professions. Work on the working girls' home will be begun at once, and it is believed that it will be ready for opening next August. It is to be nonsectarian, but Jewish girls of course, will be given the preference. It is to be educational in no sense of the word. It will be purely a home for girls going there out of work will be expected to help in the labors of the house, and girls who work will find there a comfortable home for less money than they can secure elsewhere. The trade school building will cost \$150,000. The new building will have every advantage and all equipments necessary for the purpose for which it was created. The third branch of Baroness de Hirsch's work is the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in the tenement districts, and is really the most far reaching of the directions in which the Hirsch fund is to be expended. It is proposed to handle matters so that the people of the ghetto will naturally move away into fresh air suburban residences. It is also proposed to build model tenement houses, with necessary sanitary construction. The work is to be extended to other cities in the United States, and the poor Jews over all the country are promised aid by the men who have the rich women's millions at their disposal.

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